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SUPPLEMENT TO

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MAURY'S

Revised Manual of Geography.

SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A SUPPLEMENT TO MAURY'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation, Size, and Population.—South Carolina, often called the “Palmetto State,”* is one of the South Atlantic States. It lies between the parallels of $32^{\circ} 4'$ and $35^{\circ} 13'$ north latitude, and the meridians of $1^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 54'$ west from Washington.

In size South Carolina is one of the smaller States of the Union. Its greatest length from southeast to northwest is about 250 miles; its greatest width is about 200 miles. The area, according to the last census, is 30,570 square miles. The shape of the State is triangular; the apex of the triangle resting upon the summit of the Blue Ridge, and its base forming the coast-line.

The population of the State in 1880 was 995,577. Of this number 391,105 were white, 604,332 colored. A few Indians still remain in the State.

Coast.—The coast-line of South Carolina is broken by numerous inlets and shallow sounds and bays. The most important of these are Winyaw Bay or Georgetown Entrance, Charleston Harbor, Edisto Inlet, St. Helena Sound, and Port Royal Sound.

Sea Islands.—South of Winyaw Bay the entire shore is bordered by a chain of low, flat, and verdant islands, called Sea Islands. They are famed for their long-staple cotton. The principal of them are Hilton Head, Port Royal, St. Helena, Edisto, Johns and James.

The Sea Islands are separated from the mainland and from one another by numerous salt-water rivers and creeks, sounds, bays, and inlets. These form a safe passage for river craft for a great part of the way from the mouth of the Savannah to Winyaw Bay.

Surface.—The surface of the State is popularly considered as comprising two grand divisions, known as the *up-country* and

the *low-country*. It will, however, be more convenient for our purposes, and more in harmony with our general treatment of the physical features of the Atlantic Slope, to regard it as consisting of three divisions; the *Low-Country*, the *Upland Country* or *Piedmont Region*, and the *Ridge or Alpine Region*.

1. *The Low-Country*, comprising the Coast Region, the Lower Pine Belt and the larger part of the Upper Pine Belt, extends inland from the sea about 100 miles. It is in general a level and sandy region, covered mainly with forests of long-leaf pine, and intersected by rice swamps and marshes. (See Physical Map, on page 5.)

The surface rises gradually from the marshy lands of the coast to an elevation of about 250 feet. This height is attained at the foot of the sand-hills which border this section on the west.

The Low-Country is traversed by numerous streams, which furnish an inland navigation of 2,400 miles.

The counties embraced in this division are Beaufort, Colleton, Charleston, Berkeley, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburgh, Clarendon, Orangeburgh, Hampton, Barnwell, Sumter, Darlington, Marlborough, and portions of Aiken, Lexington, Richland, Kershaw, and Chesterfield.

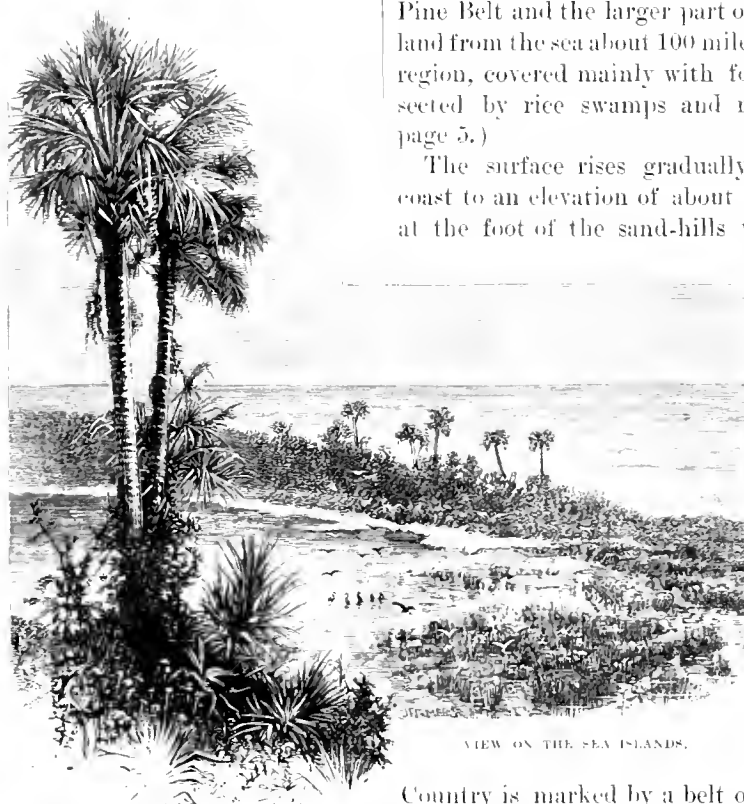
2. *The Upland Country or Piedmont Region.*—The line of separation between the Low-Country and the Upland

Country is marked by a belt of sand-hills. (See Physical Map, p. 5.) Being overgrown with pines, they are appropriately called the “Pine Barrens.” These stretch across the State nearly parallel to the coast, from Hamburg, on the Savannah, to the northeast corner of Marlborough County.

The Upland Country extends northward and westward from the sand-hills to the foot of the mountains, as the term Piedmont (*foot of mountains*) would imply. It has an average width of about 80 miles, and embraces about one-half of the State. It varies in elevation from 300 to 800 feet among the sand-hills to nearly 1,000 feet on the northern border.

The surface of the country is rolling and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys. It possesses numerous streams and waterfalls.

This division comprises the counties of Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, Chester, Union, Laurens, Abbeville, Anderson, and portions of Aiken, Richland, Lexington, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburgh, and York.



VIEW ON THE SEA ISLANDS.

* This name is derived from the palmetto, which grows along the coast. It appears as an emblem on the shield of the State, and was selected because of the conspicuous service which the palmetto rendered the State on the 28th of June, 1776. (Sumner's History of S. C., p. 297.)

3. The Ridge or Alpine Region is a narrow belt of country on the extreme northwestern border of the State. Its width varies from 8 to 31 miles, and its length is about 114 miles. It embraces a portion of the Blue Ridge, and includes also a number of isolated peaks.

The principal elevations are the Saluda mountains; spurs of the Blue Ridge; King's Mountain, in York County, 1,692 feet high; Paris Mountain, near Greenville, 2,054 feet; Table Rock, in Pickens County, 3,000 feet; Caesar's Head, in Greenville County, 3,118 feet; and Mount Pinnacle, near Pickens, *the highest point in the State*, 3,436 feet in height.

The surface of the country along the foot of the mountains rises in gentle undulations. It is intersected here and there by a number of narrow river valleys. Some of the mountains are exceedingly abrupt. King's Mountain is almost perpendicular up to the height of 500 feet, and Table Rock and Caesar's Head present magnificent precipices on their northern and southern faces. Table Rock rises for 900 feet almost perpendicularly.

This section, sometimes called the Alpine Region, abounds in beautiful scenery and in objects of interest to tourists. For this reason it has long been a pleasure resort during summer. The mountains are forest-clad to their summits; "clear, swift streams leap here and there in a succession of cascades from crag and cliff, and sparkle along the narrow, fertile valleys below," making it one of the most picturesque regions in the country. In addition to the points above enumerated, mention should be made of the beautiful Falls of the Saluda, in Greenville County, called "Marie Falls," which have a descent of 400 feet.

This division comprises portions of the following counties: Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburgh and York.

Rivers and Drainage.—South Carolina has numerous rivers the most important of which flow from the mountains to the sea. They drain and irrigate the State, supply ample water power, and furnish valuable facilities for the transportation of produce.

The Great Pedee has its head-waters in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, and within the limits of that State is called the Yadkin. It flows in a southeasterly course, receives as its principal tributaries Lynch's River and the Little Pedee, and enters Winyaw Bay.

The Santee is the largest river of South Carolina. With its tributaries it drains the greater part of the State. It flows southeast and enters the Atlantic through two channels, the North and South Santee. It is formed by the union of the Wateree and Congaree rivers. The Wateree or Catawba rises in the mountains of North Carolina. The Congaree is formed by the confluence of the Broad and Saluda at Columbia.

The Savannah is formed by the confluence of the Tugaloo and Keowee or Seneca. It is a deep, bold stream flowing southeasterly, and separating South Carolina and Georgia.

The Edisto drains a large part of the country lying between the Savannah and the Santee.

Climate.—The climate of South Carolina is mild and genial. Its temperature is like that of Southern France or Northern Spain. Snow rarely falls in the middle and lower portions of the State. It never lies long on the ground.

On the coast the sea-breezes temper the summer's heat and the winter's cold. Here the fig, the pomegranate, the palmetto and the magnolia flourish. It is no unusual thing to see green pease and strawberries grown in the open air and fit for use in March.

The climate of the hill-country, especially among the "Pine Barrens," is peculiarly dry and invigorating.

The mountain region of the west has a delightful summer climate and a mild and genial winter.

The annual rainfall of the State is abundant, and quite uniformly distributed throughout the year. In the Low-Country it is about 50 inches; in the Upland Country 52 inches, while in the mountains it is over 60 inches, making this one of the regions of heaviest rainfall in the United States.

Soil.—The alluvial soils of the Low-Country are very fertile. They consist for the most part of fine sandy loam, with underlying clay, and of the black vegetable mould of the swamps.

The swamps, when drained, are exceedingly productive. They are of three descriptions, viz., tide swamps, or rice lands; inland swamps, adapted to rice, cotton, and corn; and the salt marshes along the coast, which are for the most part unreclaimed.

The Sea Islands have a fine yellow clay underlying the sandy loam of the surface. It is this which renders the land peculiarly adapted to the production of the silky fibre of the long staple cotton.

In the upland and mountain sections the soil is chiefly sandy loam and red clay. It is of excellent quality and very productive. The bottom lands along the creeks and rivers are unsurpassed in fertility. The sandy soil of the "Pine Barrens" is specially adapted to fruits and vegetables.

Forest Wealth.—South Carolina has extensive and valuable forests.

The great forests of long-leaf pine cover about 10,000,000 acres. They are chiefly confined to the Low-Country, but are also found on the eastern border of the Upland Country throughout the sand-hill region. Here, indeed, the trees reach their highest perfection and give their largest yield. The forests supply large

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

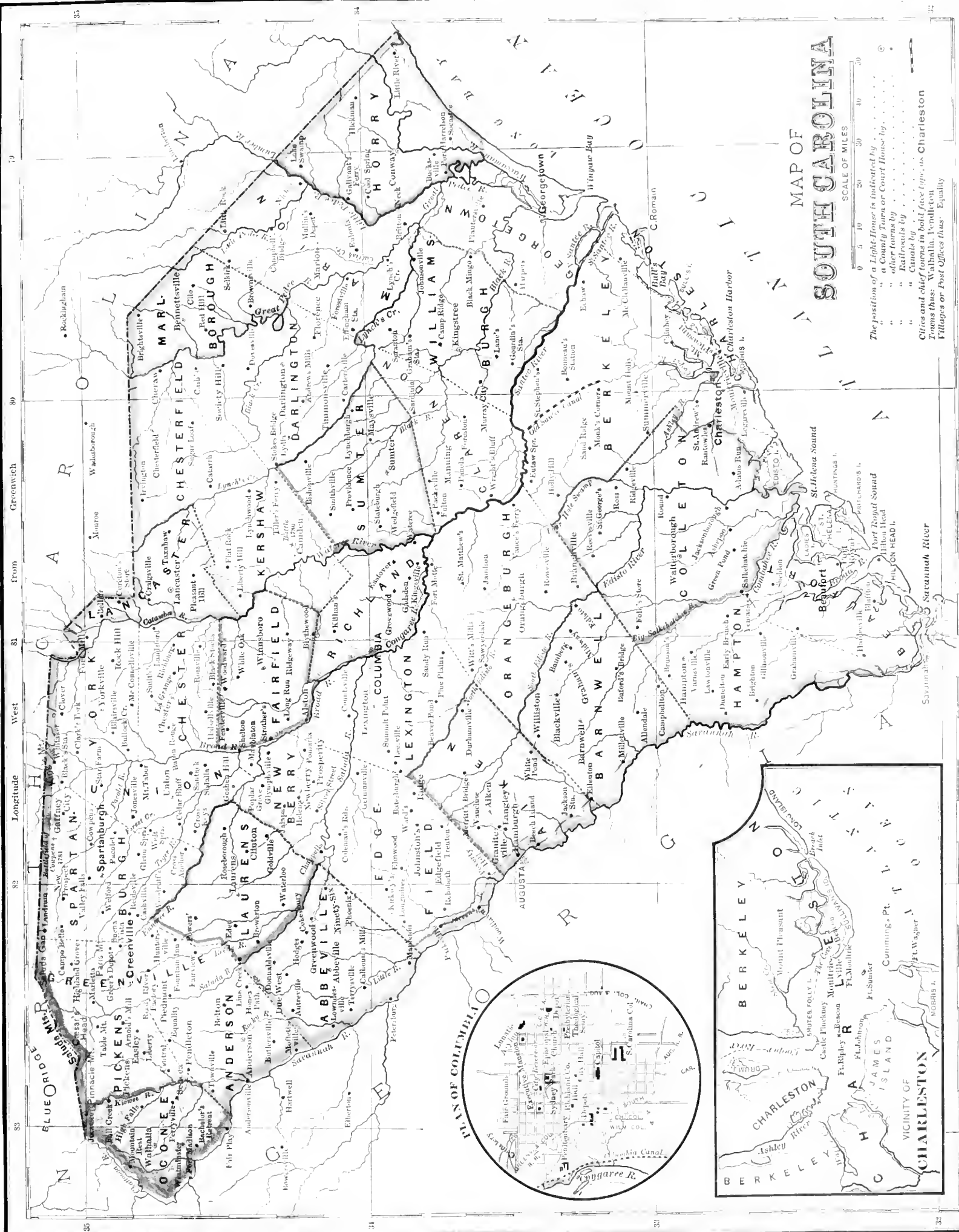
Position and Outline.—What State bounds South Carolina on the north and east? What one on the west? What body of water on the south? What parallel of latitude divides the State into two nearly equal parts?

Surface.—What section of the State is mountainous? To what system do the mountains of this State belong? Ans. *The Appalachian*. What mountain ridge borders the State on the northwest? What mountains separate Greenville County from North Carolina? What mountains in Pickens County? In Greenville County? Where is King's Mountain? What counties are traversed by the Sand-hills? (See Physical Map, p. 5.)

Waters.—What body of water receives all the drainage of this State? In what general direction do all the rivers flow? What two rivers form the Santee? Describe the course of the Wateree or Catawba. The Broad. Name its chief tributary. What river separates South Carolina from Georgia? What rivers enter Winyaw Bay? Name the bays on the coast.

Cities and Towns.—What city is the capital of South Carolina? How is it situated? What is its latitude? How is the largest city of the State situated? (See Map of Charleston and vicinity.) What town at the head of Winyaw Bay? Describe the situation of Greenville, Beaufort, Newberry, Spartanburgh, Aiken, Orangeburgh, Florence, Camden. For what historical event is this place famed? Locate Chester, Sumter, Abbeville, Anderson.

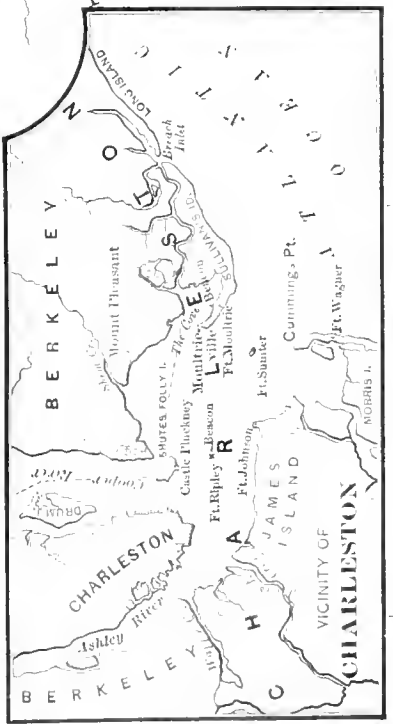
Local Geography.—What is the name of the county in which you live? In what division of the State is it? Bound it? What mountains traverse or border it? What river or rivers flow through it? Name and locate the county seat. In what direction and how far is it from the capital of the State?



MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50

The position of a Light House is indicated by
" a County Turn or Court House by
" other towns by
" Railroads by
" Canals by
Cities and chief towns in bold face type, as Charleston
Towns thus: Walhalla, Vendleton
Villages or Post Offices thus: Equality



quantities of pine lumber and naval stores (raw turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch).

Raw turpentine is the sap of the pine. By distillation it is separated into two portions; the one, a liquid known as "spirits of turpentine;" the other, the familiar substance called rosin. Tar is formed by slowly burning pine-wood in a pit covered over with turf. When boiled down so as to be thick, this becomes pitch.

The magnolia, the tulip-tree, the sweet and black gum, the white and red bays, the white and the live oak, the black walnut, elm, hickory, and cypress are the most conspicuous trees of the swamps of this region. The cypress and live oak are especially valuable for timber; the latter for ship-building, the former for shingles and staves.

The cabbage palmetto (a variety of palm) and the olive, fig, and orange are found along the coast. Spanish moss, which grows mostly on oak trees, as an air-plant, is characteristic of this region. It is used for stuffing mattresses and cushions.

In the Upland section and on the slopes of the mountains the short-leaf pine, many varieties of oak and hickory, the black walnut, ash, poplar, beech, and birch, the sycamore, tulip-tree, sugar-maple, the chestnut, the mountain laurel, the white pine, and hemlock abound.

The forest products of the Uplands and the mountains are shingles, tan-bark, hard woods and timber for building purposes. Medicinal plants, especially ginseng and snake-root are found in great abundance.

Animals and Birds.—

The forests abound in deer, particularly in the low-country. The black bear is occasionally met with in the mountains. The wild-cat, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink, rabbit, and squirrels are numerous.

In the bays along the coast a great variety of aquatic birds are found, and throughout the State partridges, doves, wild turkeys, and other game birds are abundant. South Carolina is noted for its birds of fine plumage.

Fish.—The tidal waters of the State teem with shad, black-fish, bass, whiting, sheep's-head, sturgeon, mullet, menhaden, turtle, terrapin, oysters, and shrimps.

The shrimp fisheries are noted. They are so extensive as nearly to equal those of all the other States combined.

The State Fish Commissioners have supplied thousands of shad, salmon, bass, and carp for stocking the waters of the State.

Minerals.—Very valuable and extensive deposits of marl and phosphate of lime are found in the Low-Country. See map, next page.) Both are rich fertilizers. Buhr-stone, of which mill-stones are made, abounds in this section.

The phosphate rock is found imbedded in the ground or lying on the bottom of the Ashley, Cooper, and other rivers, in loose masses. These are obtained, for the most part, by dredging. The rock is also dug from the river banks. To prepare it for use as a fertilizer, it is baked thoroughly dry, and then ground to powder.

Several thousand hands are constantly employed in mining and preparing the rock.

The Upland Country contains far greater variety of mineral wealth than the Low-Country.

Gold occurs in Spartanburgh, Union and York, and Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Lancaster, Chesterfield, Abbeville, and Edgefield Counties. The mines of the first three counties are still profitably worked.

Iron ores (chiefly magnetic) are found in inexhaustible quantities in Spartanburgh, York, Anderson, and Orangeburgh Counties. Bog iron occurs in nearly every county in the State.

Granite of the finest quality and other building stones abound in various parts of this region. Rich deposits of kaolin (the clay of which porcelain ware is made) appear in Aiken

County, and are profitably worked.

Copper is found in the gold veins of Greenville, Union, Lancaster, Chesterfield, Anderson, and Edgefield Counties; silver in Oconee and Abbeville Counties, and lead in Spartanburgh, Lancaster, Abbeville, and Edgefield.

Soapstone, mica, marble, corundum, manganese, and graphite, barytes, bismuth, asbestos, beryl, and zircon are met with in various portions of the Upland Country.

Agricultural Products.—The soil and climate of South Carolina are well adapted to agriculture; and this is the leading occupation of the people. The chief crops are cotton, rice, and corn. Nearly one-half of all the rice grown in the United States is produced in this State.

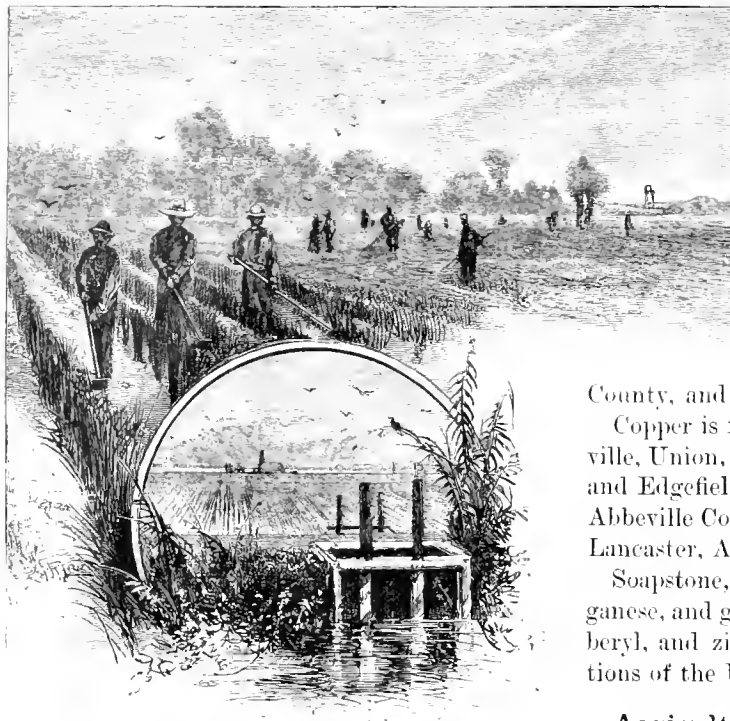
In the Low-Country cotton and rice are the leading productions.

On the islands fringing the coast is grown the celebrated Sea Island cotton, the finest in the world. It is distinguished for its long silky fibre, and is used in the manufacture of lace and other fine fabrics, and even in the adulteration of silk. It is sold for four or five times the ordinary value of other cotton.

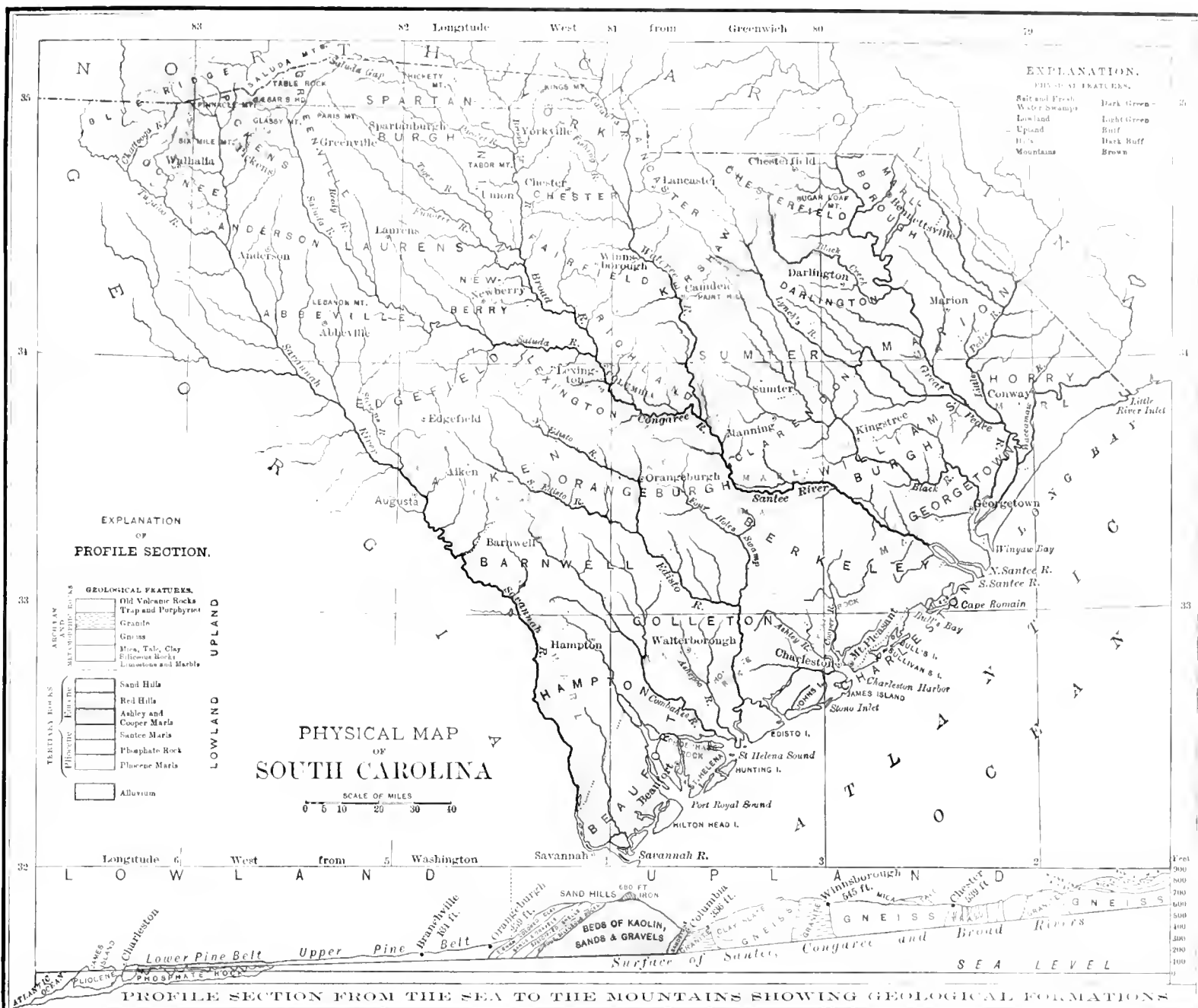
The rice of South Carolina is regarded as the best in the markets of the world. This State was the first to introduce the culture of rice.

The history of its introduction is of interest. In 1693 a vessel from Madagascar entered Charleston harbor in distress. The captain presented a small bag of seed rice to the Governor of the Province. This seed was planted in the Governor's garden, and when the little crop of rice matured, it was distributed among his friends. Thus began the cultivation of this great staple product.

In addition to cotton and rice, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, and pease are raised in great abundance in this section. Numerous "truck farms" in the vicinity of Charleston supply the Northern markets in winter and early spring with immense quantities of strawberries, melons and vegetables.



RICE CULTURE.



Geological Features.—In a manual of Geography we do not usually look for geological descriptions. Still a brief account of the more prominent geological features of the State may be of interest. The Physical Map above, with its accompanying geological profile section and key, will aid us in gaining some general ideas on this subject.

First of all, fringing the ocean, are the Sea Islands. These consist of sand and other materials washed up by the sea. They may be regarded as encroachments of the land upon the water. They are of great interest, for they exhibit to us the process by which has been formed all that portion of the State which lies between the sea and the sand-hills. No doubt in former ages the lands now a little inland, and encircled by the numerous creeks which intersect the shore, were themselves sea islands.

Looking at the geological profile section, which extends from the coast to the mountains, we see that marl deposits are found in the Lowland. These prevail to such an extent as to have been designated the "Great Carolina Marl Bed."

Here and there in different river beds occurs the phosphate rock which, as a fertilizer, has proved so valuable an article of commerce. Along with the masses of the phosphate rock are found the remains of the mastodon, the elephant, the tapir, and deer, and, more singular yet, those of our domestic animals, the horse, the cow, and the hog.

Besides these, the remains of marine animals occur in vast quantities. Sharks' teeth 2 to 4 inches long are dug up, suggesting that the sharks which

sported in the coast-waters of Carolina in ancient times must have been from 60 to 80 feet in length.

The rocks of the Lowland then contain the remains of recent animals, *i. e.*, animals similar to those now existing. Hence some of them are said to be *Eocene*; some *Pliocene*. Eocene is from the Greek *eos* (morning) and *ceos* (recent). The Eocene period means therefore the age when there was a dawning or beginning of the appearance of recent forms of life. Pliocene is from *pleion* (more) and *ceos* (recent); so that the Pliocene period is the age after the Eocene, when there were more recent forms of life than had before appeared.

Entering the Upland region we first encounter the sand-hills, which may be regarded as a memorial of work done by the waves of long past ages. At their base the ocean once rolled.

An interesting geological fact connected with this region is the occurrence here of a curious rock, which is sawed into blocks and fashioned with an axe. It is used for building chimneys, and is very durable.

Westward of the sand-hills are the older portions of the State. The rocks of the Uplands are so ancient that few or no traces of animal or vegetable life are discovered in them. They are such as granite and gneiss, and in ancient geological periods they have been partially or wholly melted by the internal fires of the earth, and have subsequently solidified. These rocks are called *Archean*, *i. e.*, ancient.

The fertile lands of the Upland Country produce abundant crops of cotton, and here more than half of the entire yield of the State is raised. Corn, oats, rye, barley, sorghum, millet and tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes, together with a variety of fruits, are successfully cultivated. The peaches and melons are particularly noted.

Tea, which is the great agricultural staple of China, can be grown in the valley of the Santee and of the Pedee, and on the hill-sides of the Upland Country.

The Alpine Region is naturally adapted to the growth of corn and the small grains. It is also a fine grass and fruit growing country. The use of phosphate fertilizers renders it suitable for the growth of cotton also, and this staple is raised in every township in this region, except one.

FARM PRODUCTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1882.

Cotton.....	620,970 bales.	Butter.....	3,196,851 lbs.
Rice.....	64,684,577 lbs.	Wool.....	272,758 "
Corn.....	17,045,735 bushels.	Horses.....	60,660
Oats.....	7,929,970 "	Mules.....	67,005
Wheat.....	1,934,970 "	Milch cows.....	139,881
Irish potatoes.....	387,190 "	Cattle.....	223,828
Sweet potatoes.....	3,814,871 "	Sheep.....	118,889
Cane sugar.....	229 bbls.	Hogs.....	628,198
Molasses.....	814,302 gals.		

Manufactures.—The advantages of the State for manufacturing purposes are unsurpassed. Numerous rivers, among which may be especially mentioned the Broad, the Catawba, the Saluda, and their tributaries, descending through the "Up-country" furnish unlimited water-power. Railroads and water-courses afford to the manufacturer ample means of transportation. But above all, South Carolina, like other cotton-growing States, offers to the cotton spinner that the raw material the great advantage is to be obtained at his very door.

The development of the manufacturing interests of South Carolina during the last decade is very remarkable.

The leading manufactures are cotton goods, flour, fertilizers, lumber, and naval stores. Other important products are cotton-seed oil, paper, machinery, carriages and wagons, boots and shoes.

The seed of the cotton plant yields an edible oil, which is extensively used in place of olive oil and lard. That which remains, after the oil is expressed, is called cotton-seed cake or meal, and is used in fattening cattle and fertilizing the land.

Noted for their manufacturing industries are the counties of Aiken, Greenville, Spartanburgh, Richland, York, Abbeville, Anderson, and Sumter, all of which contain cotton factories.

The leading manufacturing centres are the cities of Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Beaufort, and Georgetown.

MANUFACTURES OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1882.

	Value of Products.	Number of Hands employed.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$8,147,126	4,467
Flour and grist mill products.....	3,779,470	1,052
Cotton gins.....	3,328,062	3,000
Fertilizers.....	2,601,053	9,050
Lumber.....	2,031,507	1,468
Tar and turpentine.....	1,893,206	4,619
Bagging.....	400,000	225
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	280,502	314
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	232,520	352
Cotton-seed oil.....	193,200	50
Boots and shoes.....	175,000	102
All other industries.....	2,857,981	3,356

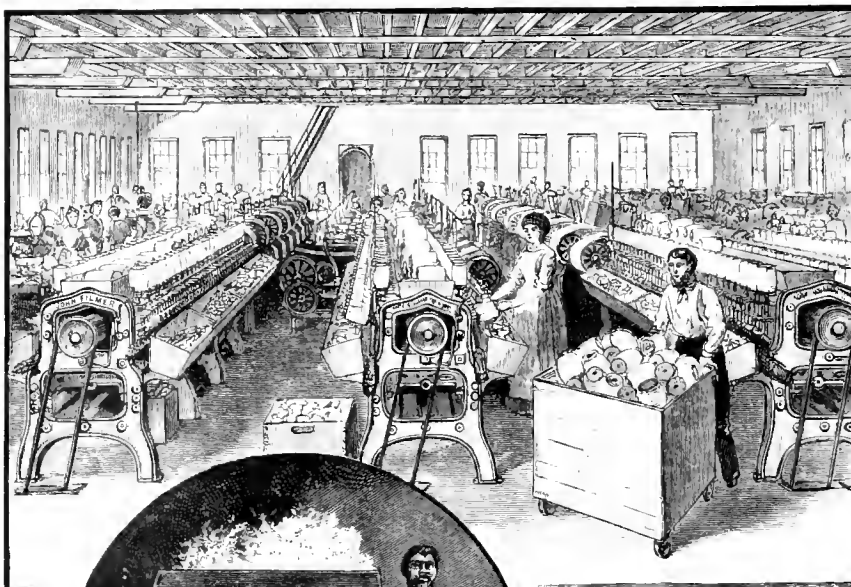
The yield from manufactures, agriculture and mining reported for 1883, exceeded the income of the State in 1860 (which was the most prosperous year before the late war,) by the sum of twenty-two million dollars.

Commercial Advantages.—The outlets for both foreign and domestic commerce possessed by South Carolina are ample. She has three of the best harbors on the Southern sea-coast, Charleston, Port Royal, and Georgetown. The rivers and creeks traversing

the Low-Country furnish 2,400 miles of inland steam-boat navigation, and railroads connect her cotton and rice fields with every part of the country.

Among the navigable streams are the Savannah, 158 miles to Hamburg; the Santee, to the junction of the Congaree and Wateree; the Wateree to Camden; the Congaree to Columbia; the Great Pedee to Cheraw, over 100 miles; the Little Pedee to Lumberton, North Carolina; the Black about 60 miles; Lynch's 80 miles; the Waccamaw to Conway; the Ashley 24 miles, and the Cooper 34 miles.

The great exports of the State are cotton, rice, lumber, naval stores, and fertilizers.



SPINNING COTTON.

(The above picture represents the spinning-room of one of the largest cotton mills in the State.)

PRINCIPAL RAILROADS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1883.

Names.	Between	Miles.
Asheville and Spartanburgh.....	Asheville, N. C., and Spartanburgh, S. C. [in S. C.]	23
Asheley River.....		4
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line.....	Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. [in S. C.]	124
Augusta and Knoxville.....	Augusta, Ga., and Knoxville, Tenn. [in S. C.]	51
Barnwell.....	Barnwell and Blackville	9
Blue Ridge.....	Belton and Wallhalla	42
Central Railroad of South Carolina.....	Lanes and Sumter	46
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CITIES AND TOWNS.

Charleston, the "Palmetto City," is the principal seaport and the metropolis of the State. It is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the ocean, on a tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. Here the rivers unite and form a safe and spacious harbor, 3 miles wide and 6 miles long.

The city is well laid out, and many of its broad streets are ornamented with beautiful shade trees and gardens filled with tropical plants.

A delightful seaside promenade called the "Battery" commands a fine view of the bay, with its shipping, forts, and islands.

Charleston is the leading rice market, and the fifth cotton port in the United States. It has a large and growing trade in flour, bacon, and grain, which come from St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities of the Northwest. It has extensive mills for removing the husk from rice and preparing the grain for market, and factories for grinding the phosphate rock obtained in the vicinity. It is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, turpentine, carriages and wagons, flour, cotton goods, clothing and bags, sashes, doors, and blinds, locomotives and other machinery.

The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, lumber, fertilizers, naval stores, vegetables, and fruits.

Three important railroads centre here, and afford rapid communication with all parts of the State. Regular lines of steamers ply between this port and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Fernandina and Jacksonville.

The city is noted for its institutions of learning and its excellent public and private schools. It is the seat of the College of Charleston (the oldest in the State), the Medical College of South Carolina, the South Carolina Military Academy, and a Normal School for the preparation of teachers.

The College of Charleston possesses the finest Museum of Natural History in the South.

Charleston has an enviable reputation for the establishment and generous maintenance of public charities. The first religious charitable society organized in America was founded here.

The principal public buildings of the city are the Orphan Home, New Custom-House, County Court-House, City Hall, Medical College, Academy of Music, the Arsenal (now used as a school), and the Market.

Charleston was settled about 1680 by a company of English colonists. It was one of the first places to declare itself in sympathy with the efforts

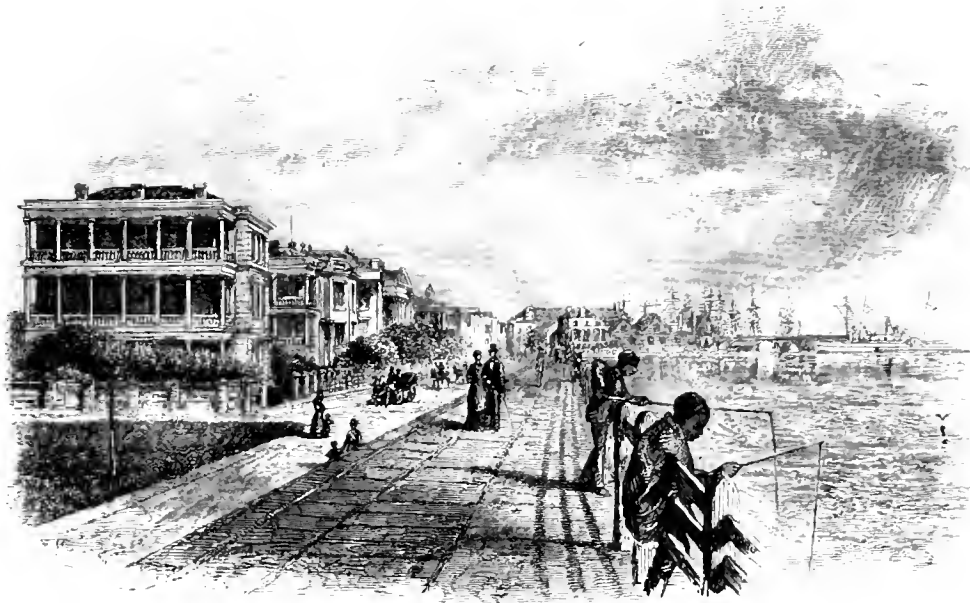
of the colonists in the Revolution. During the war it was assaulted on three occasions. Only after a most determined and heroic defence did it surrender to an overwhelming force of British troops. It occupied a leading position in the Nullification movement of 1832, and in 1861 it was the first Southern city which took decisive steps in the Secession struggle. Population, 49,984.

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina and the second city in the State, is finely situated on the east bank of the Congaree at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It is built upon a plain elevated 200 feet above the river.

The city is about two miles square, and is regularly laid out in

wide streets, most of which are adorned with handsome shade trees. It is famed for the beauty of its public and private grounds. Sydney Park covers nearly twenty acres, and furnishes delightful public promenades.

Among the important public buildings are the Capitol, built of granite quarried in the vicinity, the United States Court-House, City Hall, Agricultural Hall, the Insane Asylum, the State University, and the



BATTERY, CHARLESTON

Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Columbia is the great railroad centre of the State and one of its most flourishing commercial cities. It has ample water-power from the falls of the Congaree, and possesses varied and rapidly growing manufacturing industries.

The city is noted for its many educational advantages. It is the seat of the State University and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and its public and private schools rank among the best in the State. Population, 10,636.

Greenville, the capital of Greenville County, is the third point in the State in population and advancement. It is on the Reedy River, at the junction of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad with the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. It has a large trade and important manufactures. Among the latter are those of cotton, lumber, flour, and cotton-seed oil, carriages and wagons, boots and shoes, terra-cotta, furniture, and machinery.

The town is the highest in South Carolina. It is noted for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its situation. It has long been a favorite summer resort.

Greenville is the seat of a Military Academy and two Baptist educational institutions. These are Furman University and a Female College. It has a system of public schools. Population in 1883, 8,355.

Beaufort (*Bu-fort*), a port of entry and capital of Beaufort County, is

finely situated on a high bluff overlooking the deep and wide waters of Port Royal River. It is about 16 miles from the sea. Its harbor is accessible to vessels of moderate draught.

The soft and delightful climate of Beaufort has made it a favorite winter resort. It is a beautiful old town, handsomely laid out with wide streets and pleasant promenades. It has extensive mills for the preparation of phosphate rock as a fertilizer, and carries on an active coasting trade. The chief exports are cotton, rice, lumber, and phosphate of lime.

Steamers ply regularly between this port and Charleston, while the Port Royal Railroad connects it with the interior of the State. The school privileges are good. Population, 2,549.

Spartanburgh, the county seat of Spartanburgh County, is on the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Two other railroads centre here—the Spartanburgh, Union and Columbia and the Spartanburgh and Asheville.

The town is beautifully situated in a high and rolling country at the foot of the mountains, and is a favorite summer resort. It has excellent water-power, is engaged to some extent in manufacturing, and carries on an active trade with the surrounding country.

Spartanburgh is the seat of Wofford College, an institution of high character under the control of the Methodist denomination. The private and public schools are excellent. Population, 3,253.

Georgetown, a port of entry and capital of Georgetown County, is situated at the head of Winyaw Bay, about fourteen miles from the sea.

The surrounding country is a great rice and turpentine region, and Georgetown has a large trade in these products. Its principal manufactures are turpentine, rice, and pine lumber; and these are also the chief articles of export. The Georgetown and Lanes Railroad terminates here, and steamboats ply regularly to Charleston and Cheraw, while small sailing vessels afford communication with the towns on the coast. The place is well provided with public and private schools. Population, 2,557.

Aiken, the capital of Aiken County, on the South Carolina Railroad, is a famous winter resort for invalids. It is pleasantly situated in the sand-hill and "Pine Barren" region, 600 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded with magnificent pine forests. The air of this region is remarkably dry and pure. The winter climate is mild and equable.

Besides the public schools, Aiken has several private schools, a Lyceum Hall, and a reading-room. The population during the summer is about 2,500; during the winter from 5,000 to 6,000.

Among the principal towns are :

Newberry, county seat of Newberry County, on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, situated in the midst of a rich farming district. It is an active shipping point for the products of this region, and an important cotton market. Its trade and manufactures are thriving. The town has good private and public schools, and is the seat of Newberry College (Lutheran), and Newberry Female Academy. Present population, about 3,000.

Orangeburgh, county seat of Orangeburgh County, situated on the North Edisto River and on the Charleston and Columbia Railroad. It is a thriving business and manufacturing centre, and an important market for cotton, rice, turpentine, and lumber. The town has excellent schools, and is the seat of the State Agricultural College and of Clavin University for colored pupils. Population, 2,140.

Florence, in Darlington County, at the junction of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, and the Northeastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads, an important railroad centre and a rapidly growing town. It has considerable manufacturing and a large trade in cotton and other products of this region. The school privileges are good. Present population, nearly 3,000.

Camden, capital of Kershaw County, the oldest inland town in the State, hav-

ing been settled by the Quakers in 1750. It is on the Wateree River and possesses excellent water-power. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad. This place is an important depot and shipping point for cotton and naval stores, the products of the surrounding country. It has good schools. A battle was fought here between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis in 1780, and another between General Green and Lord Rawdon in 1781. Population, 1,780.

Sumter, county seat of Sumter County, at the junction of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and the Central Railroad. It has an active trade, and contains a cotton factory and a machine shop. It has excellent educational advantages in its public schools and academies. Population, 2,011.

Chester, county seat of Chester County, in the midst of a productive corn and cotton region. Three railroads centre here: Charlotte and Columbia, Chester and Lenoir, and Chester and Cheraw. It is a leading cotton market and has a thriving trade. It manufactures wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, and cotton-seed oil. Excellent public and private schools. Population, 1,809.

Anderson, capital of Anderson County, on

the Columbia and Greenville and the Blue Ridge Railroads; a prosperous town, with a large trade in the products of the surrounding country. It has several good public and private schools. Population, 1,850.

Graniteville, in Aiken County, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, a thriving manufacturing town. Its cotton mills produce about 40,000 yards of cloth per day. Excellent schools. Population, 1,600.

Abbeville, county seat of Abbeville County, on a branch of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. It is the market for a rich and well-cultivated farming district. It has some manufacturing, and several public and private schools. Population, 1,543.

Winnaburgh, county seat of Fairfield County, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, a handsome town, and pleasantly situated in a fertile region. It is the seat of Mount Zion Institute and is noted for its educational advantages. Population, 1,500.

Yorkville, capital of York County, on the Chester and Lenoir Railroad, finely situated in a high and healthful region. It has a thriving trade and several manufacturing establishments. Excellent schools. Population, 1,330.

Union, county seat of Union County, on the Spartanburgh and Union Railroad, in the midst of a fertile farming country. It has good schools. Granite is found here. Population, 1,267.

Cheraw, in Chesterfield County, on the Great Pedee, at the head of navigation and at the junction of the Cheraw and Darlington and Cheraw and Salisbury Railroads. It has an active trade and

an abundant water-power. Cheraw is one of the oldest towns in the State. It contains several schools and a public library. Steamboats run regularly to Georgetown. Population is about 1,300.

Walthalla, *oval-hal'la*, capital of Oconee County, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, delightfully situated near the mountains, and a favorite summer resort. It is actively engaged in trade and manufactures. The town has several excellent public and private schools, and is the seat of Adger College (Presbyterian). Population, 789.

Piedmont, in Greenville County, a new and flourishing manufacturing town on the Saluda River, and on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. Two large cotton mills are established here. Population, 1,150.

Port Royal, in Beaufort County, noted as one of the earliest settlements in the State. It has a splendid harbor, and unsurpassed facilities for shipping cotton, grain, and merchandise. Steamers ply regularly to New York and Charleston. Population, 387.

Marion, capital of Marion County, on the Wilmington and Columbia Railroad, a handsome town in the midst of a fine farming country. It has good schools. Population, about 1,500.

Darlington, county seat of Darlington County, on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, a thriving town with good schools and churches. Population, 940.

Lancaster, county seat of Lancaster County, on the Cheraw and Chester Railroad, the depot for the products of a rich farming district. Population, about 800.

Government.—The present constitution of South Carolina was adopted in 1868.

The EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT consists of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Education. All these are elected by the people to serve two years.



STATE SEAL, S. C.

The LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT embraces a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled "The General Assembly of the State of South Carolina."

The Senate is composed of 35 members elected for four years. Each county elects one senator, except Charleston, which elects two. The House of Representatives consists of 124 members elected for two years.

The General Assembly meets every year on the fourth Tuesday in November.

The JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT consists of a Supreme Court, and of Circuit, Probate, and Justices' Courts. The Supreme and Circuit Court judges are elected by the General Assembly; the former for six years, the latter for four years. The Probate judges for each county are elected by the people, and the Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor.

For purposes of local government South Carolina is divided into 34 counties.

Religion.—Churches of all denominations multiplied and grew in South Carolina during colonial and subsequent times, as the population increased. Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Independents, Baptists and French Protestants, established congregations in Charleston during the first ten years after its settlement in 1680. The Methodists and Romanists came about 100 years later. The Jews were established in 1756 and the German Lutherans in 1759. Before the late war the religious instruction of the colored people was an object of special care. Ample galleries were provided in the church edifices for their accommodation, and white and colored worshipped in common. Among the Methodists the spiritual interests of the colored people were zealously cared for by a systematic appointment of Missionaries, who regularly catechised and preached on the plantations and in the towns and cities. This mission system was organized in 1829, with the hearty co-operation of the planters. Bishop Wm. Capers, who first suggested it, prepared books of religious instruction specially for the colored people.

At present there are a few congregations in communion with the Episcopal Church, but the great mass of the colored people is formed into established congregations of Methodists, African Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians.

Education.—The people of South Carolina from the earliest period fostered public education. Free Schools trace their origin as far back as 1710. In that year the Colonial Assembly passed "An act for the founding and erecting of a Free School in Charleston."

A system of free schools was inaugurated as early as 1811. The General Assembly of the State in that year passed an act to establish a free school in each district and parish. Elementary instruction was to be imparted to all pupils free of charge, preference being given to poor orphans and the children of indigent parents.

Public Schools.—The present public school system was established in 1868. It provides free instruction to pupils in primary and intermediate grades. The management of the public schools is under the direction of the State Board of Examiners. This consists of the State Superintendent of Education and four other persons appointed by the Governor. In each county a school commissioner is elected by the people for two years.

The schools are supported entirely by taxation; the constitution expressly providing that a tax shall be raised for this purpose. The school fund amounts to about \$500,000 annually.

The number of schools in 1882 was 3,183; number of pupils en-

rolled, white, 65,399; colored, 80,515—total, 145,914; the average attendance of pupils, white, 47,466; colored, 54,350—total, 101,816; number of teachers employed, white, 2,126; colored, 1,287—total, 3,413.

In connection with the subject of education, it is noteworthy that from 1751 to 1800 there were founded by private contribution or bequest in various parts of the State no less than 16 schools to furnish gratuitous instruction. One of these was the first manual labor school ever established in the country. Since the war charitable societies at the North have aided the freedmen in establishing schools and building churches, the white citizens of the State contributing liberally to the same purpose. The school fund, raised by taxation, has been divided in equal proportions between the white and colored people.

Higher Education.—Throughout the history of the State, dating from colonial times, attention has been paid to the subject of higher education. South Carolina College (now the South Carolina University) was established in 1801. It comprises two departments: the South Carolina College for white students at Columbia, and the Claflin University for colored, at Orangeburgh. It is supported by the State and is in a flourishing condition.

The State Military Academy of Charleston is conducted on the plan of the National Academy at West Point.

Tuition is merely nominal at the University, and two State beneficiaries are appointed to the Military Academy from each county. After graduating, the beneficiaries are pledged to give two years' instruction in the free public schools of the State.

In addition to the University and the Military Academy there are other institutions of learning which are not controlled by the State. Every county,

moreover, is provided with one or more preparatory schools and academies.

Two normal Institutes, one for white, the other for colored teachers, are held.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

South Carolina University	Columbia.
College of Charleston	Charleston.
Wofford College	Spartanburgh.
Furman University	Greenville.
Erskine College	Due West.
Newberry College	Newberry.
Adger College	Walthalla.
Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Columbia.
Medical College of South Carolina	Charleston.
Claflin University	Orangeburgh.
Allen University	Columbia.
Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	Cedar Springs.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

South Carolina Military Academy	Charleston.
King's Mountain Military Academy	Yorkville.
Military Academy	Anderson.
Military Academy	Greenville.
Military Academy	Darlington.



STATE HOUSE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Historical Sketch.—An attempt at settlement in South Carolina was made in 1562 by John Ribault *re-bo'*, with a party of French Huguenots. They landed on an island in the harbor of Port Royal, and called it Carolina in honor of Charles IX., the reigning king of France. Ribault returned to France soon after, and the settlement was abandoned.

In 1663 Charles II., King of England, granted a charter to several noblemen, who were known as "The Lords Proprietors," conveying to them all the lands lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the parallels of 31° and 36° north latitude.

The first permanent settlement was made by Colonel Sayle and his companions in April, 1670, on the west bank of Ashley river, opposite and above the site of the present city of Charleston.

The province soon began to attract emigrants from all parts of Europe. Want of internal harmony, however, checked its prosperity. Difficulty arose in collecting quit-rents due to the Lords Proprietors, and this led to frequent disturbances and partial insurrections.

Dissatisfaction with the rule of the Lords Proprietors grew and grew, until it culminated in the calling of a convention, at which the colonists formally announced their intention to throw off the government of the Lords Proprietors and place themselves directly under that of the Crown.

In 1729 the province was divided into North and South Carolina. Subsequent to this a fresh tide of immigration set in both from other American settlements and from various countries of Europe.

The cultivation of rice, corn, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, and indigo was carried on with marked success, and the population steadily increased, until, when the War of Independence began, there were 180,000 people in the province.

When the British Government attempted to enforce its oppressive system of taxation, South Carolina sympathized with her sister colonies in the determination to resist. A Provincial Congress was called in 1774, and delegates were appointed to the Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia. In 1775 the Royal Governor, Lord Campbell, fled from the province, and a Provincial Council assumed control.

A provisional State Constitution was adopted March 26, 1776, and John Rutledge was chosen the first Governor of the new State with the title of President. South Carolina was the first of the colonies that formed an independent constitution.

During the Revolution the territory of the State was the scene of many a severe struggle. Her partisan heroes made the names of places all over the State distinguished by their deeds of valor. Battles were fought at Charleston, Fort Sullivan, Camden, the Cowpens, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Ninety-six, Monk's Corner, and other places.

Some of the people of South Carolina adhered to the royal cause; but her reputation was nobly sustained by the heroism of her statesmen and soldiers. Her soil was overrun by the army of Lord Cornwallis, but the spirit of her people was invincible. Forming bands of partisan soldiers they harassed the foe on every hand. Among these gallant bands the most conspicuous, for the services they rendered the State, were those of Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Laurens, Horry, Hammond, and James.

On the 23d of May, 1788, the State ratified the Constitution of the United States, and two years later adopted her own first permanent Constitution. The first meeting of the State Legislature took place at Columbia in 1790.

The next event of moment in the political history of the State is the passage in 1832 of what is known as the Act of Nullification, by which the State Legislature declared null and void certain acts of the United States Congress. The matters in dispute were finally adjusted by the adoption of compromise measures.

In the discussions which from time to time have occurred in Congress upon great national questions, the statesmen of South Carolina have taken a prominent part and displayed marked ability.

Adhering firmly to the doctrine of State Rights, South Carolina was the first of the Southern States to pass an ordinance of Secession when Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860. This action was taken on the 20th of December in the same year. In the struggle that ensued, the State put more than 60,000 soldiers into the field, and though, in common with their brethren of the South, they lost their cause, yet by their gallantry they fully sustained the reputation of their ancestors and their State.

The result of the war was to leave the State prostrate and exhausted. Every year, however, since 1876, has seen marked advance toward a more than complete restoration of her former prosperity; and the exhibit of her present growth and advancement, both in population and the industrial arts, which we have indicated in this sketch of the State, fully justifies the prediction that her former glory and happiness will be eclipsed by her future achievements.

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